

026 PRR 00014

SHIPPING
ARRIVALS.

Nov. 11, DORSET, British steamer, 1,716 tons, Dan-
Kutchinola 6th November, Coals.—MITSUBISHI
RUSSIAN KAISER.

Nov. 12, CHING-WO, British steamer, 1,500 tons,
Stainton, Foochow 10th November, Genoa.—
ARMOUR, KEMPNER & CO.

Slossar, Whampoa 12th Nov. General
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Nov. 12. COLOMPOLE. German str. 381, F. Sch
Whampoa 12th Nov., General—WIL
& Co.

Nov. 12. PEKING. German str. 354, F. Sch
Whampoa 12th Nov., General—SIEM
& Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

12TH NOVEMBER.

afra, British str., for Amoy. "
ara, German str., for Haiphong.
Ango, British str., for Singapore.
Aina, German str., for Saigon

DEPARTURES

NOV. 12, PHILADELPHIA, British str., for Swatow.
 NOV. 12, RIVERSDALE, British str., for Saigon.
 NOV. 12, GLENEARTH, British str., for Whampoa.
 NOV. 12, NINGPO, German str., for Shinghai.
 NOV. 12, NORDER, Nor. str., for Kutchinoisu.
 NOV. 12, PHIA NANG, Brit. str., for Bangkok.
 NOV. 12, SUSSEX, British str., for Saigon.
 NOV. 12, ZAPING, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS.
 ARRIVED.
 Per Ching-wo, str., from Foochow.—Major
 General J. Johnston, Messrs. Rogers and
 England.

TO DEPART

-Mr. A. L. de Mornay. For Bombay.—Mr. J. David, Miss David and 3 servants. For India.—Messrs. H. L. Durrant and 3 servants.

REPORTS.
The British steamer *Ching-wo*, from Foochow
10th November, had first part of passage free
E. winds; latter part strong northerly wind.
The British steamer *Dorset*, from Kutchinot
11th November, had moderate N.E. winds
turnabout; thence to port strong northerly

at. On the 1st November, spoke the bark
saga in lat 30 N and long 197 E

VESSELS IN DOCK.
ABERDEEN DOCKS.—
KOWLOON DOCKS.—Cheong Hock Kien
 Cheong Hye Tong, Nicoya, St. Julien, Nam
 alkenburg, Nanning, Ardgay, Kinkian
 uthrie.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Kong Beig.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.
HONGKONG HOTEL.—Messrs. E. E. Abraham
 E. H. Bell, H. Burr, P. M. Burr, Geo.
 Carlton, Col. Channey, Mr. A. E. Clements
 and Mrs. C. C. Cohen, Mr. McRae.

C. Edmonds, F. H. England, Geo. Fenwick,

Dr. W. H. Gaskell, Miss Gaskell, Major a. Graham, Rev. J. W. Greenwood, Mr. John Greenwood, W. Griffiths, C. Harding, Mrs. Theophote, Mr. and Mrs. Hobhouse, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hoyt, Major J. O. Hutchinson, Mr. S. J. Sutton, Dr. King, Messrs. R. A. Leach, L. Larmar, Hobb, Lyall, Allan C. Mason, Wm. Maudslayi, Messrs. D. McLeane, Wm. Mitchell, H. M. Molchanoff, Mrs. Phillips, Miss G. C. Plaisted, Messrs. A. M. Quill, J. Reaser, Fr. Retz, J. Richmond, H. S. Roberts, H. S. Rogers, D. Schwarzoff, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Shaw and child, Messrs. G. B. S. Smith, W. S. Smith,

C. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wood
n. Major M. Wood, Messrs. F. M. Ziegler

C. W. Ziegler.
VICTORIA HOTEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Booty, M.
 Bornemann, Miss Brunt, Mr. St. Croix,
 G. Dean, Messrs. J. Edgar, C. H. Gal-
 lant and Mrs. Gardiner, Capt. A. Gettley, M.
 Lawrence Gibbs, Mrs. W. A. Griffith, Messrs.
 A. Griffith, Horthy, G. Hawkins, A.
 Look, Kofod, Miss Laurence, Messrs.
 Strange, M. Ness, J. S. Noble, C. J. Price,
 and Mrs. L. Pulford and family, Mr. Smith,
 Messrs. Tamraa, Messrs. A. M. Thomson, James
 Watson, J. Webb, Willoughby, W. Wood-
 ar.

Meeting of Legislative Council, 3 p.m.
Miss Gracie Plaisted's Company
"Daughter of the Regiment."

Meeting of Eothen Mark Lodge, 8.30 p.m.

NOTICE.

FROM the First November the SHANGHAI BUTCHERY will be prepared to supply BROWN LARD in Bladders, Fresh Pickled ENGLISH PORK, SAUSAGES

Also

BEEF, in Joints and Corned, BLACK DIDDINGS, PORK and GAME PIECES.

S. R. GALE.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1890. [225]

AVINIA HOPKINS Butcher and

Purveyor at Shanghai begs to inform her
Honorable Patrons and the General Public of
Nanking and Out Port Residents, that she is
prepared to supply, as in former years,
FRESH and CORNED MEAT, VEGET-
ABLES, GAME, BRAWNS, GAME PIECES,
PIES, BLACK PUDDINGS,
FRESH PORK and PORK SAUSAGES,
and the NORWEGIAN STAVANGER PRESERVING
her well-known PRESERVES, especially
her celebrated SMOKED SARDINES in OIL.
Orders are respectfully solicited, and will
be prompt and careful attention.

LAVINIA HOPKINS

Shanghai.
November 1890.

IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF HONGKONG.
PROBATE JURISDICTION.
THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE AND EFFECTS OF
MAXIMILIANO JOSE D' AQUINO,
LATE OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG,
DECEASED.
FIDELITY is hereby given, That His
HONOUR the CHIEF JUSTICE has, by
the Order of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1870

ANNO JOSE D'AQUILANO who did

10th day of March, 1890, at No. 8 Rednaxela
Street, Victoria aforesaid, and Probate of
said Will was on the 22nd day of July, 1890,
granted by this Honourable Court to John
Francis & Co., one of the Executors named in
said Will of the Deceased. And Notice is also
given, That all such Claims are to be sent in
writing to the Undersigned, on or before the
1st day of February, 1891, or notice will
be taken of them.

All Persons indebted to the above Estate are
requested to make Immediate Payment to the
Undersigned.

GALDWELL & WILKINSON

Castano da Cunha.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1890. [2383]

100

SHIPPING IN PORT.

Ashkire, Brit. ste. 1,815, Davis, Oct. 30.
 Amson, Ball & Co.
 British ste. 1,931, G. L. Castle Oct. 30.
 M. Storch & Co.
 British ship, 2,112, Haysford, Oct. 29.
 Ciriilyan, Adams & Co.
 German ste. 1,638, Petersen, Nov. 1.
 On, Evers & Co.
 French ste. 1,394, Dolacroix, Nov. 1.
 Sagories Maritimes
 Rinkmers, Ger. ste. 2,003, Genedeloh,
 20, Samuel-Samuel & Co.
 Dana, Amr. ship, 1,335, Dow, Oct. 14.
 J. Trading Co.
 Maeru, Jap. ste. 2,305, Swain, Oct. 31.
 pon Yusen Kaisha

MANILA.
 In Port on 7th November, 1890.
 S. French str. 997, l'ansset, Nov. 3.
 F. Stevenson & Co.
 British bark, 1,178, Carter, Sept. 22.
 Richardson & Co.
 British str. 1,650, Hodges, Oct. 27.
 & Co.
 British str. 2,338, Oct. 7
 British ship, 1,295, Tate, Sept. 22, F.
 Davidson & Co.
 British str. 1,507, D'Ath. Nov. 4.
 Hill, Roll & Co.
 German str. 861, W. Kruttsfeldt, Oct. 28.
 Hill, Roll & Co.
 Ind. Brit. str. 1,168, Southland, Nov. 7.

E. Stevenson & Co.
A. Stevenson str., 2, 8, Nov. 4, W. F.
E. Stevenson & Co.
A. Britch str., 1, 4, 7, Gasser, Oct. 27
L. Bell & Co.
S. de Loreto, Span. str., 535, Ajubita
v. 8, B. G. Tau anon
v. 6, British harl, 1, 9, 29, Inakoy, Oct. 14
E. Stevenson & Co.
A. Spanish str., 868, Conti, Nov. 6
L. Romas
de Padua, Ital. bk., 773, Schiaffino, Nov. 7
E. Stevenson & Co.
Mingino, pan. str., 1, 785, Uigerte, Oct. 23
Compañia General
de British str., 1, 103, Nov. 7, Ke

Co
BANGKOK.
In Port on 11th October, 1890.
Newark, bark, 530, Olson, Aug. 29, Shaw
Chilant
Tallosen, Norw. bark, 738, Hansen
Aug. 29, Order
R. R. R. bark, 528, Voss, Sept. 15
Marshall Trading Co., Limited
Lila, Norw. bark, 407, Hansen, Oct. 4
R. R. R. bark, 516, Tonnesson, Oct. 6
Law & Chilant
Lila, Austrian bark, 791, Sutor, Aug. 24
R. R. R. bark, 505, A. W. Holm, Sept. 13

BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Platylabus sp. nov. 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629,

[illegible]

**DESIGN MEN OF WAR ON THE
CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.**

Capt. De Liron, at Hongkong
Lieut. Korajlor, Russian cruiser, Ca
Adesoff, at Hongkong
Lieut. Nakhi-z, Russian cruiser, 80 gun
Capt. De Lyron
Lieut. A French g-br, Comd. H. C. Tayl
at Yokohama
French gubnet, 4 guns, Capt. Journ

1. *Stauron*
 2. Russian cruiser, 13 guns, 1,100 h.
 3. Capt. Menschikov at Changhai
 4. French yacht, Lieut. Martel
 5. *Daikoku*
 6. German gunboat, 4 guns, 430 h.p., Cap-
 7. tain Schott, at Shanghai
 8. French gunboat, Capt. Jozuy
 9. at Changhai
 10. Russian gunboat, Capt. Ostrolovsk
 11. at Vladivostok
 12. Russian corvette, 5 guns, 1,205 h.
 13. *Brokhorst*, at Sianhuai
 14. Russian ship, Com. Nanny, at Haiphong
 15. Russian, 7 guns, Capt. Polukhin
 16. *Amur*, gun-boat, 6 guns, Com. L.
 17. *Shchegolev*, at Peking

adnik, Russian cruiser, 9 guns, 353 h.p.
 Capt. Zarine, at Vladivostok
 1. *Am. corvette*, 12 guns, 1,180 h.p., Capt.
 S. Brownell, at Chumbeu
 2. *Am. gunboat*, 5 guns, 500 h.p., Lieu-
 tenant H. Vail, at Kobe
 3. *French cruiser*, Capt. Fourrest,
 Japan
 4. *French c-b.*, Capt. Lepa, at Hongko-
 ng
 5. *Portuguese g-b.*, 3 guns, 100 h.p.
 Capt. J. R. Santa Barbara, at Timor
 6. *Russian cruiser*, 13 guns, Capt. Sur-
 kov
 7. *Am. corvette*, Com. P. H. Coop-
 er, at Yokohama
 8. *Portuguese g-b.*, Capt. V. Barbosa,
 Hongkong

Lophanthus, French Frigate, Capt. Lucesiani
P. laticauda?
S. F., ornaier, Capt. Mayot, at Hongkong
S. F., g.b.t., Capt. 100 h.p., Capt. Goud
T. Hanzhong?
T. Rus. c.b.t., ana, Com. Melochon
T. Vladivostok?
German gunboat, 2 guns, 840 h.p., Lietzow
Jap. Cruiser, at Nagasaki
M. I., ashian corvette, 4 guns, Capt. Kuroki
N. I., at Hongkong

AGENTS FOR "DAILY PRESS" & Co.
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MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG FREE PRESS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1890.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND PUBLIC WORKS.

For some time past there has been a growing feeling in the Colony that the ratepayers ought to have a more efficient and direct control over the inspection and execution of public works than is at present the case. This feeling was given expression to by the Hon. T. H. WATKINS at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Monday last, when he asked for full details in connection with all the items entered in the list of extraordinary public works. To this request a very remarkable reply was given by the Government. It was said that, to comply with the request would mean filling the Council Chamber with plans and estimates, and, further, that it would be imprudent to disclose the detailed estimates, on the ground that such disclosure might affect the tenders sent in by contractors. Now, scarcely anyone, not even the Government of Hongkong, can be ignorant of the fact that the municipal authorities of the great towns at home exercise a direct control over the execution of public works of equal magnitude with any we have to consider in Hongkong, and that they are not at all incommoded by the number of plans placed before them, nor is the system considered to have any prejudicial effect when tenders are called for. The Government, when it wants to defend a rotten system, might at least endeavour to do so without so directly insulting the common-sense of the community as it did on Monday.

It must be confessed, however, that to consider the detailed plans and estimates in the full body of the Legislative Council would be a somewhat inconvenient course of procedure. It would add enormously to the work of the Council, would necessitate more frequent meetings, and, after all, it is doubtful whether the consideration given to the matter under the conditions which prevail in a legislative body would be attended by very valuable results. It is work that should be done by a committee consisting chiefly of the unofficial members. There already exists a Public Works Committee, but its functions are no more than to advise the Government on matters of detail. We have on previous occasions directed attention to the powerful weapon which the existence of this committee places in the hands of the unofficial members if they choose to use it. No vote for any public work ought to be passed until it has been reported on by the Public Works Committee, whose duty it should be to examine the plans and estimates, not necessarily going into such petty details as the number of panes of glass to be put in, but examining the matter sufficiently closely to satisfy themselves that the work fairly meets the requirements, and that the sum set down as the probable cost is reasonable. The vote would then be passed by the Council on the report of the Public Works Committee, and the executive officers ought to be at liberty to devote in any material particular from the plans without further reference to the same Committee.

An example of the mischievous working of the present system is afforded by the Victoria College building, which cost at least \$100,000 more than it ought to have done, and owing to defective construction bids fair to be a most expensive building to maintain. On the other hand the T'ien Waterworks may be pointed to as an instance in which the Colony seems to have got very good value indeed for its money. But had the system of supervision by the Public Works Committee of the Legislative Council been in existence, the T'ien Waterworks would have cost no more and the Victoria College would certainly have cost much less. By the adoption of this system the Colony has everything to gain and nothing to lose. The officials concerned might possibly feel their dignity somewhat touched, but personal considerations ought not to be allowed to weigh in the matter at all. The Surveyor-General enjoys the confidence of the community as regards his professional qualifications and integrity, and his reorganisation of his department so as to secure satisfactory supervision of all important works is warmly approved of. It is the system, not the man who have to work the system, that is objected to. If the Government is determined to oppose the establishment of a Municipality, it must at least allow the Legislative Council to perform some of the more important functions usually delegated to municipal authorities. The system of giving carte blanche to officials in the expenditure of public money on public works cannot much longer be tolerated. Some little progress in reform has indeed already been made. Formerly it was customary in the estimates to state in connection with public works only the sum required for the particular year, so that it was not easy to ascertain the total estimate for the work, what had been spent, or what remained to be spent. In the estimates for the present year all these particulars are given. The throwing open of the Finance Committee has also let in a flood of wholesome light on public affairs, and has had in every respect most satisfactory results. We now want to advance another step and give the Legislative Council, acting by one of its committees, effective control over public works.

As will be seen from the proceedings of the Finance Committee on Saturday, the unofficial members propose that the Singapore method of dealing with the estimates be adopted here. Possibly the hon. gentlemen have not examined this really means. The Singapore system is, we believe, a very much inferior system to that which now prevails in Hongkong. The estimates are referred to the unofficial members, who signify their approval or otherwise, and make such recommendations they think fit, and then the Appropriation Bill is passed through the Council without any of that public discussion of the separate items of the estimates of which this Colony has had the advantage since the meetings of the Finance Committee were thrown open. To adopt the Singapore system here would therefore be a distinctly retrograde step. The question of the increase of official salaries is in itself a proper one for reference to a Select Committee, and it is only by that means that a settlement is likely to be arrived at. That particular question can be referred, however, without going to the dangerous length of passing a resolution such as that proposed by the Hon. E. R. R. R. Having got a very good system of our own, we had better adhere to it, and not follow our neighbours unless it can be distinctly shown that their system is better. In the Finance Committee the unofficial members have full opportunity of discussing every item of expenditure, and the public have the advantage of knowing what line the discussion takes. Where the Government is especially desirous of obtaining the views of the community on particular items, as Mr. FRANCIS intimated he was desirous of doing in regard to the Happy Valley scheme and the project for lowering Queen's Road West, as to which it would seem the Government has no very definite opinion of its own, the official members would naturally refrain from voting, and leave the decision entirely in the hands of the unofficial members. In any case where a serious difference of opinion existed and the unofficial members were outvoted, the latter would have the right of entering a protest, which would go up to the Council with the report of the Finance Committee, and which would have probably greater weight with the Governor and the Secretary of State than the report of a Select Committee. By all means let a Select Committee be appointed on the salaries question, but any general resolution which seems to favour a return to the vicious system of dealing with estimates in secret ought to be carefully avoided.

(12th November.) To the Hon. P. FRANCIS the word Singapore seems to present as much blessing as to that of Mesopotamia to the old lady of the story. Whether this celebrated female would have been willing to adopt "follow Mesopotamia" as a working rule of life we do not know, but evidently Mr. FRANCIS is prepared to follow Singapore. If we search the despatches far enough back, he tells us, we will find that when the Finance Committee was established the instructions of the Secretary of State were that Hongkong was to follow Singapore, and with unwavering deference to authority the hon. gentleman proposes that after the lapse of so many years the colony should retrace its steps and set upon that antiquated instruction. Mr. FRANCIS, naturally enough, says the Government has no objection to follow Singapore; but we venture to think the community of Hongkong would have a very strong objection indeed to follow such an undesirable precedent as is afforded by the neighbouring colony in the matter of dealing with the estimates. It was only after a long and vigorous agitation that publicity in connection with the financial business of this colony was attained, and that any proposal for the cutting down of that publicity should come from the unofficial side of the Council is indeed remarkable.

His Excellency the Acting Governor deserves the thanks of the community for pointing out so clearly to the unofficial members the effect of the resolution of which notice has been given, and that the question it really raises is whether the estimates should be considered in public or in private. The Hon. T. H. WATKINS was prompt to decline any idea of abolishing the Finance Committee, but the Hon. C. P. CHAMBERS and Hon. H. KAI remained silent, and showed the senior unofficial member to be a man of common-sense and business-like ability to bear on the affairs of the colony, but it must be confessed that on this occasion those qualities were chiefly remarkable by their absence. What is asked is that the estimates should be referred to a select committee (which means that they should be dealt with in private), "mainly with a view to the consideration of the salaries question, the public works, and the military contribution." Mr. FRANCIS remarked with quiet sarcasm that he did not see what reason there can be to discuss the question of the military contribution otherwise than in public. And His Excellency is right. The unofficial members may talk in private till they are tired without affecting the least good to far as the military contribution is concerned. Nor is talking in public at all likely to secure any alteration of the present arrangement, but it may possibly state of the time when the demand will be again increased. No amount of private discussion could have even this effect, and the unofficial members, if they are desirous of talking the matter over privately, might just as well do so on the Club steps or in their own offices as to be appointed a special committee on the subject. The question of public works also is essentially one that ought to be discussed in public. Either the Public Works Committee or a special committee might be asked to examine into the details of the estimates; but the broad question of whether the works are necessary or desirable, and whether the colony can afford to pay for them, ought to be considered in the full body of the Finance Committee. In connection with the salaries question, there are no doubt advantages to be attained by referring the matter to a special committee, but it is hardly worth while to do so.

THE UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS AND THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(10th November.) As will be seen from the proceedings of the Finance Committee on Saturday, the unofficial members propose that the Singapore method of dealing with the estimates be adopted here. Possibly the hon. gentlemen have not examined this really means. The Singapore system is, we believe, a very much inferior system to that which now prevails in Hongkong. The estimates are referred to the unofficial members, who signify their approval or otherwise, and make such recommendations they think fit, and then the Appropriation Bill is passed through the Council without any of that public discussion of the separate items of the estimates of which this Colony has had the advantage since the meetings of the Finance Committee were thrown open. To adopt the Singapore system here would therefore be a distinctly retrograde step. The question of the increase of official salaries is in itself a proper one for reference to a Select Committee, and it is only by that means that a settlement is likely to be arrived at. That particular question can be referred, however, without going to the dangerous length of passing a resolution such as that proposed by the Hon. E. R. R. R. Having got a very good system of our own, we had better adhere to it, and not follow our neighbours unless it can be distinctly shown that their system is better. In the Finance Committee the unofficial members have full opportunity of discussing every item of expenditure, and the public have the advantage of knowing what line the discussion takes. Where the Government is especially desirous of obtaining the views of the community on particular items, as Mr. FRANCIS intimated he was desirous of doing in regard to the Happy Valley scheme and the project for lowering Queen's Road West, as to which it would seem the Government has no very definite opinion of its own, the official members would naturally refrain from voting, and leave the decision entirely in the hands of the unofficial members. In any case where a serious difference of opinion existed and the unofficial members were outvoted, the latter would have the right of entering a protest, which would go up to the Council with the report of the Finance Committee, and which would have probably greater weight with the Governor and the Secretary of State than the report of a Select Committee. By all means let a Select Committee be appointed on the salaries question, but any general resolution which seems to favour a return to the vicious system of dealing with estimates in secret ought to be carefully avoided.

As before it is finally promulgated upon by the Finance Committee, but it can be done without tampering in any way with the principle of publicity as regards the conduct of the financial business of the colony. It is earnestly to be hoped the unofficial members will see the advisability of altering their resolution before the meeting of the Council to-morrow afternoon. The present system of considering the estimates in Hongkong is practically the same as that followed by the Imperial Parliament in the discussion of the Budget, and it works admirably. The Singapore system, which Mr. FRANCIS has set up as a fetish, is not to be mentioned in the same breath with it, for the unofficial members working in secret would not be able to render anything like the good service to the colony they have the opportunity of doing under the present system. The light of publicity is as wholesome and as necessary for the unofficial as for the official members.

THE LOOCHOO QUESTION.

The Shen-pao takes a sensible view of the Lochoo question. Without admitting the right of the Japanese Government to annex the Lochoo Islands, our Shanghai contemporary urges that the Chinese Government, having permitted the conversion of the group into the Okinawa K'u, must now recognize accomplished facts, and no longer attempt to ignore them. This was done some months ago, it will be remembered, much to the indignation of Japan. In June last a Lochoo junk having become demasted and run aground was rescued by a Chinese junk, and the islanders were landed in Fukien, and after being kindly treated were sent back to Lochoo by the Chinese Authorities, without any reference to Japan, in the same manner as was their custom in the days when both China and Japan were treated as suzerains by the King of Lochoo. The Shen-pao says:—"The sending back of these people was reported to the Emperor exactly as such occurrences had been reported before Japan outraged the opinion of Asia by annexing Luku. We are convinced that China acted with good judgment and dignity in declining to make the unexcusable *caveat belli*, and that in so doing she followed a course which would have drawn on her the derision of Europe and America; but there is no good deal of inconsistency and inconsistency in first declining to take energetic steps to prevent the annexation of Luku, and then ignoring that it has been accomplished without her leave." There certainly is both inconsistency and inconsistency in this action of the Chinese Government; we may add there is want of dignity also. The fact that Peking has declined formally to recognize the conversion of the little island kingdom—which once paid tribute to the Son of Heaven as well as to the Mikado of Japan—into a province of the Japanese empire does not in any degree invalidate the act, which has been recognized by other Powers, and also most distinctly by China when she paid an indemnity to Japan in 1876 on behalf of Lochoo as Japanese territory. The refusal of China to recognize Lochoo as Oidawa now does not impair that act of recognition, which would in any international Court constitute legal ground for the subsequent action of Japan in formally annexing the islands. It may be doubted, moreover, whether the Japanese Government would have taken the last step of abolishing the kingdom and its semi-independence had not the Chinese Government supported the King in his foolish attempt to play fast and loose with both Powers. The unfortunate and distressed prince came to grief between two stools. Fearing the wrath of Peking if he ceased to propitiate it by the annual recognition, he continued to pay tribute to the Emperor of China after Japan had embarked on a military expedition to Peking on behalf of his subjects and secured payment of an indemnity for the murder and robbery of shipwrecked Lochooans on the inhospitable coast of that island. Naturally enough by what they deemed ingratitude and disloyalty, the Japanese Government ordered the erring King to Tokyo, and provoked by the attitude taken up by China, they ultimately decreed the conversion of the islands into a province of Japan, which they have remained ever since, some ten years ago. The Shen-pao is quite right to denounce further ignoring of accomplished facts by the Peking Government. Such action all becomes a powerful Empire and does no good, since it imposes on no one, and in no way alters facts. All it can effect is to irritate Japan and help to keep alive a soreness and ill-feeling between the two empires which might otherwise have died out. The true policy of both Powers is to cultivate feelings of friendship and to sink petty jealousies. China can well afford to relinquish the homage of a few small islands, which geographically and ethnologically belong to Japan, and which she never really had any claim to either as suzerain or sovereign.

THE SANITARY BOARD AND THE WATER AND DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.

In the estimates for 1891 no provision is made for the appointment of Sanitary Surveyor. Presumably the duties of the office will continue to be performed by Mr. COOPER in his new capacity as Resident Engineer of the Water and Drainage Department. The position of this gentleman in relation to the Sanitary Board will then be a somewhat peculiar one. As regards house drainage he will be the officer of the Board, but as regards main drainage he will be the head of his own department and entirely independent. In the event of a difference of opinion arising between the Sanitary Board and the Water and Drainage Department, Mr. COOPER will have to advise the Board on the one hand and himself on the other, and when the Board gives orders for surveys, Mr. COOPER may find the duties of the Water and Drainage Department prevent his promptly complying with them. The common-sense course would be to place the Water and Drainage Department under the control of the Sanitary Board, but the Government appears too much attached to the bureaucratic system to admit of any hope for the adoption of that plan at present. The question might, however, be discussed with advantage in connection with the estimates, so to elicit a declaration of the Government's views. It is of some importance to know whether the title of Sanitary Surveyor is in any way to be retained, because in the recently published drainage by-laws the officer to whom plans are to be submitted is referred to under that title, and some confusion may arise hereafter as to what officer is meant.

REVIEWS.

Verdant Simple's Views of Japan; or, the Contents of his Notebook By "GRANNOX." Kelly and Walsh, Limited, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Singapore. 1890. This little booklet will be read with interest by persons who know Japan, if they can only survive the flow of images which the author of the verbiage rubbish ever put into print. Verdant Simple is sent to Japan, and Japan is the country to which he journeyed. He describes the people, unfortunately for his book, in a manner which misses its mark and its object. He brings up to a place called Yokohama, where he gets into trouble in consequence of having lost his passport, but the difficulty is surmounted by his showing employment as a teacher. This was intended to last only until his papers arrived, but it led to his settling down to study the people. The result of his study is a collection of facts, and with quaint truthfulness, but unfortunately in very slipshod language. Verdant is attracted by the charms of a female pupil named O Shinzai, and having met her, he goes to her home, and shows how different is the Japan of reality from the Japan which exists in the imagination of those who know it only through pictures and descriptions of the politeness of its inhabitants.

CHINESE EMIGRANTS.

As a rule the Chinese are welcome as immigrants in tropical lands. They are admittedly robust and active, often industrious, and, but for their secret societies, would be law-abiding and trustworthy enough. In Netherlands India, Borneo, the Straits Settlements, Malay States, and Burmah they are gladly received, and not only prove valuable labourers, but also often succeed in becoming prosperous residents. It is true that their disposition to form guilds and to combine against the administration has sometimes brought them into temporary disfavour, but on the whole the Chinese are regarded in all the countries just named as a most desirable class of immigrant, and in Deli and Langkat they are particularly well appreciated. Indeed, great efforts have been made by the planters of those Sumatran provinces to obtain a large and direct supply of Chinese labour, with, until lately, very indifferent success. The Chinese Authorities were formerly not too well disposed to emigration to the Netherlands Indies, and have only lately become alive to the value of that country as an outlet for the surplus population. Now, however, they are awake to the fact that the emigrants return with considerable savings to settle in their own country, and that during their residence in Deli or other provinces of Sumatra or Java they are customers for Chinese produce, to the encouragement of Chinese trade.

SUPREME COURT.

11th November.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

KWOK YEE SHAN AND OTHERS, APPELLANTS, JOHN MATTHEWS, RESPONDENT. This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. G. WISE, Police Magistrate, in the Weising lottery case. Mr. J. FRANCIS, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. TENNANT & MOORE, was for the appellants, and the Acting Attorney-General (Hon. E. J. AKROYD), instructed by the Crown Solicitor, (Mr. A. B. JOHNSON), was for the respondent. Mr. FRANCIS said this was an appeal from a conviction under the provisions of the Gambling Ordinance, Ordinance 9 of 1876, as amended by Ordinance 29 of 1889. The sole provision of the Ordinance which was relied upon was contained in the amended Ordinance. The offence as stated by the Ordinance was the keeping of an office, agency, or place for the sale of lottery tickets, and the person who did so was liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months. The case as stated by the Police Magistrate was as follows:—"On the 11th of November, 1890, the respondent, who was a Chinese, kept an agency for the sale of Weising lottery tickets, he convicted the appellants and sentenced them to imprisonment with hard labour. The following facts were either proved or admitted by both parties. The appellants carried on business at Nos. 214, 216 and 218 Queen's Road, and the respondent, who was a Chinese, kept an agency for the sale of Weising lottery tickets, he convicted the appellants and sentenced them to imprisonment with hard labour. The following facts were either proved or admitted by both parties. The appellants carried on business at Nos. 214, 216 and 218 Queen's Road, and the respondent, who was a Chinese, kept an agency for the sale of Weising lottery tickets, he convicted the appellants and sentenced them to imprisonment with hard labour. The following facts were either proved or admitted by both parties. 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the have not been able, sir, to prepare the form

took more time than I thought, and other pressing business has come in. I move, sir, that the order be postponed to Monday next.

THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

ADJOURNMENT.
The Council adjourned to Thursday next
half-past two.

**REPORTS RESPECTING PUBLIC
WORKS ESTIMATES FOR 1890.**

The following papers were laid on the table
of the Legislative Council on the 10th inst.

**OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT
TO SECRETARY OF STATE.**
Government House.

My Lord.—With reference to the last paragraph of my despatch, No. 240, of the 21st ultimo, I have the honor to forward herewith a statement drawn up by the Surveyor-General, showing all the payments made by the Government, since the 1st of January 1889, to the United States, on account of the estimated cost of the amount spent up to the 31st December, 1889, the amount which it is estimated will be so on each living the year.

3.—I enclose a similar statement for the year under the charge of the Water and Drainage Department.

The marks A, B, and C placed against various items in Mr. Brown's list signify that the same have been examined in certain parts by Mr. Brown which will be found under the marks A, B, and C.

penditure on sanitary works from 1880 up to September, 18 92, and Mr. Brown has brought the total up to the 31st of December, 1889.

3.—I find that the detail statement referred to was supplied by the Surveyor-General as late as November, 1889, but was mislaid in the Colonial Secretary's office and only found as I was about to leave the office.

I regret exceedingly that this should have been the case, and I have given strict instructions that greater care must be observed in the future.

4.—I referred to the subject of the epidemic hospital hulk which Mr. Brown mentioned not being under the charge of the Public Works Department, and in consequence of my remarks on the 15th of July, I find that the Colonial Surveyor is superintending the construction

Colonial Surgeon as to his future charge
have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's
most obedient humble servant.

F. FLEMING

The Right Honourable Lord Knutsford,
C.M.G.
SURVEYOR-GENERAL, F. COLONIAL SECRETARY,
HONGKONG, GERALD CAMPBELL,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1890.

Sir,—With reference to your No. 20333 of
instant, directing me to report for the informa-
tion of His Excellency the Officer Adminis-
tering the Government, on that portion of
Colonial Office despatch, No. 67, of 18th Aug.
1890, which relates to public works, I have
honour to submit the following observation.
His Excellency's information,
to enable him to make a better

3.—On my arrival on 18th May, 1889, I
informed by His Excellency the Governor
(the Hon. Mr. Young) that nearly two weeks
had been sanctioned years ago had not
yet begun, and that the Government desired
arrangements should be made for their
commitment and vigorous prosecution.
I further informed me that from a variety
of causes the Department was greatly underman-
aged, and instructed me, after I had time to
obtain the true state of things, to submit propo-

condition of the subject.

On the 12th of August, 1892, the Engineering Staff of the Department were informed that the Department was as follows: My predecessor, Mr. Piers, had been compelled by failing health to resign, and to leave the colony two months prior to my arrival. Ample evidence remains of the large amount of work which he personally performed during the latter period of his official career, at a time when he was, I understand, afflicted physically on several occasions.

Besides the Surveyor General, the principal staff on the establishment early in 1892 was composed as follows:—

1. Assistant Surveyor General	Mr. Owen
2. 1st Assistant Engineer	Mr. Brown
3. 2nd do. do.	Mr. Males
4. Sanitary Surveyor and Inspector	Mr. C.

5. Asst. surveyor J. S. Sampson resigned his position as assistant surveyor on May 10, 1906.

6. Assistant Inspector of Buildings, Mr. Samuel B. Bowdler was relieved of all duties connected with the Public Works Department proper, and had been assigned to the Praya Works, Mr. Orange going away on a year's leave, and subsequently resigning. Mr. Malhotra was also absent on a month's leave. Mr. Cooper, in addition to his regular duties, was called upon to manage one engine coal which efficiently performed and appointed Acting Surveyor-General, and my arrival acted as Assistant Surveyor-General. Mr. Sampson resumed his appointment about the time of my arrival. Mr. Drury and Mr. Sweeney were at the time young men recently appointed who had hardly the experience necessary to

[illegible]

and organizing a paid up organization. The committee should mention that by the courtesy of General Edwards, C. B. and Colonel Steerer, R. E. the services of Lieutenant Colonel Chambliss, R. E. were placed at my disposal three months. Mr. Maish returned from the 13th December last, and the two newly appointed executive engineers, Mr. Tinker and Mr. Chas. A. Strickland, respectively on 27th and 28th May. Mr. T. Cooper, who since Chadwick's arrival in the colony has assumed him as much as his ordinary duties would permit, finally left the Surveyor-General's Department on his appointment as resident engineer of the temporary water and drainage board on 12th May last.

7.—Since my arrival, the following have been

necessarily occupied much of my time, and attention. Important modifications in the general design have been suggested; four trials have been prepared, of which two are now in progress, in co-operation with various regulations, and I am studying the question of the special plant and organisation necessary for the carrying out of the work with the greatest economy.

(2).—The designs for the Gasp Rocks Light have been revised, working drawings have been prepared, a contract entered into for buildings, a powerful steam tender, and other necessary appliances have been provided, and we are all ready in time to allow full advantage to be taken of the favourable weather of the summer months. The work is now progressing favourably.

(3) New designs have been prepared for Central Market, a contract has been entered into for the foundations, and the work is now progressing satisfactorily.

(4) Considerable additions estimated to cost Rs. 84,000 have been sanctioned for Government House. A contract has been entered into and the work is being carried out by Messrs. Palmes & Farner under my direction.

(5) Contracts have also been entered into for the work is more or less advanced of the following buildings:—

I. Quarters Hospital Staff, Civil Hospital	
II. Dispensary, Do., Do.	
III. Chinese Lunatic Asylum, Do., Do.	

before works of this nature can be carried out on a large scale. A committee of the Sanitary Board has recently sent a preliminary report on the subject to the Health Committee, and I think my opinion the experiment should be tried on a moderate scale in the first place. If any success is obtained, it will be necessary to make arrangements to supply the Chinese labourers who are employed in the docks with a supply of water. It is not unlikely that a few might escape, with the result of a large loss of public money.

15.—I can give no explanation of the increase in the estimates for the epidemic hospital. This vessel is being constructed in the direction of the Harbour Master.

16.—I regret that the proposed new sewer should not, as my attention has only been directed to this important matter, be

Part 12-1 will prepare with the latest available data a statement of public works amounts, in progress and in contemplation, with estimated cost of each, the amount expended the 31st December, 1898, and the estimated expenditure during 1899. This can best be done by comparing the estimates of public works estimated for 1891, and I have to say that I may receive early notice of any beyond those already sanctioned which the Government consider should be included in this year's estimates. From recent correspondence I take it for granted that provision may be made for improved road accommodation.

Tr.—On 4th inst. C.S.O. 335/89, I read that the Government are desirous to have next year's estimates, the increased amount of money required for the Post Office, Sanitation,

[illegible]

Against great difficulties to make up our arrears, I find that some time to train the new engineers to take work and to organise the Department on a footing. I therefore earnestly beg that as much work as possible may be initiated under the present management, and that the Department may be put "seriously in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the Government, and that the Department to make use of" may not be left on the shelves. At the same time I would say that it should do all in its power to push for work as rapidly as possible the works in which it is sanctioned; giving priority to those which are considered most urgent. The views I have expressed are, I humbly submit, in accordance with the wishes of the Government.

—18— With regard to the details of the drainage and sanitary vote, in accordance with

[illegible]

which could be performed more efficiently and far more economically, by a qualified civil engineer. I say this not from any wish to reduce the labour of the engineering staff, but solely with a view to enabling its members to devote more time to their proper duties viz. the design and construction of the Government works.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. Brown, Surveyor-General.
The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Surveyor-General's Office,
Hongkong, 14th August, 1881.

Sir,—In accordance with the instruction contained in your circular, No. 33, of 20th March last, I have the honour to forward herewith estimates for Public Works for the year 1882, and enclosed herewith are also the instructions contained in the Colonial

will be observed that the estimates now wanted do not include the construction of lean-toes of sewerage and water works have been transferred to the Water and Sewerage Department.

2.—The preparation of these estimates involved an unusual amount of labour owing to the introduction of the new form of estimate, and which appeared to have been valued in the past of sanctioning and continuing works before detailed drawings and estimates had been prepared. I have endeavoured so far as possible, to supply these deficiencies, and the following notes will explain why the cards certain items I have been unable to prepare detailed estimates. I now propose to compare the estimates, then by them.

[illegible]

remain unexpended. The total estimated recurrent expenditures has been increased \$2,810,609 to \$11,515,563. This increase of \$2,810,609 could be considered as very modest when the increased number of Government works and buildings, and of new streets and roads, is taken into account.

Secondly.—Extraordinary Expenditures.

Item No. 1.—Central Market.

4.—In submitting my report of 5th February last (C.S.O. S-581/90) on the Central Market drawings I had been unable to prepare detailed drawings, but that I estimated this building at approximately at \$235,000. The detailed drawings have now been prepared. The progress of the construction has also shown a more than fair estimation by me of the foundations which would be of no less favorable nature

view of meeting this contingency, and of providing fittings for the shops and stalls throughout this the principal market of the city, I estimate it advisable to increase the estimate to \$327000 which will, I trust, prove sufficient to complete the market ready for occupation.

Item No. 2—Cap. Light House.

5.—The estimate of 1892 the amount for the purchase of this light house is \$70,000. However, since details on which the estimate is based, it is certain that a revolving light of the first order could not be constructed, under the most favorable conditions, on such a sum for that sum. It should be borne in mind that the conditions under which the light house is being built are anything but favorable. The board, therefore, in forming the estimate, has taken especial care in forming the same to look, even to the full name of the service.

a staff had to be specially organized for the work. After going carefully into the matter, the committee estimated the cost of the lighthouse at \$180,000. The lighthouse, however, cost only \$125,000, the estimated value of the stones being \$55,000. The lighthouse was the first to be built on the completion of the work, thus saving the net cost \$155,000. Although this is a large sum, it compares favorably with the cost of other lighthouses erected on isolated rocks and in difficult exposed.

Items 3 to 7 (indiscreetly) call for no expenditure.

Item No. 8—Improvement of the Beaches and Ground in the Happy Valley.

6.—The sum of \$16,000 has been appropriated for filling in the lake and improving the surface. For this amount the lake is to be filled in, the ground to be leveled and the stream, and the water measured in and over.

with the value of the *sigmas*. The same *sigma* is not therefore an *index* of expenditure, but is an advance on account of future works.

27. — If these works were prepared are carried out, and allowance be made for others for the possibility will probably arise from time to time, it would appear that it will be necessary to win the new flow of water, to get it into the water supply, and to have the two million dollars. If to this be added the expenditure proposed by Mr. Chidwick on sewerage water supply (\$250,000), we arrive at a total of \$2,750,000. If this be divided over the years, the average annual expenditure amounts to \$550,000, or allowing for depreciation, say \$600,000. It is of course probable that the Government may be able to pay their water supply from the water

expenditures to be met? I observe in the
minutes of past years it is stated that the
sum for "Extraordinary Public Works" is to
be drawn from balances and premiums on
sales. It is, I think, my duty to call
attention to this matter. When the ques-
tion of the proposed expenditure is consid-
ered under consideration, it is said to be
rather than under-estimate the probab-
le condition. I venture to recommend to
the consideration of His Excellency the Office
and ministering the Government what I
regard as the inexpediency of depending to
a large extent at least on the sale of
land in order to meet the heavy
expenditure which must be contin-
ually incurred. It would be forced upon
the Government and sold during a season of

anything like its real value. The colony probably gains greatly in the long run raising money on loan to cover any surplus required for extraordinary expenditure that cannot be paid from balances in hand or other revenue. This would enable the Government to keep the time for disposing of the Crown lands which is the best time for them.

23.—It is well to add that some works included in the estimates now submitted some of the more easily should prove remunerative, and the cost of others repaid by special rates. Of these I may raise the following—

Sanitary District No. 23 Repaid	
San. Reck. light-house	\$150,000
Stores account	25,000
	\$

Praya to Jamnani	419,233
Sites for Western Market	91,000
Expenditures on Kennedy Road sites	15,000
Public Buildings	1,000,000
Slaughterhouse	100,000
Rawlston Slaughterhouse	6,000
Public Lanneries	25,000
Public Bathing	25,000
Magazines for Explosives	17,625
Shankum Market	3,600
Total	\$1,639,458

s. BROWN, Surveyor-General,
The Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary,
Hongkong.

[Here follow the estimates.]

SURVEYOR-GENERAL TO COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.

2.—Of the various works included in the turn, the colony is, I believe, committed except the following:—

Item 9.—*Gas Extension*. I have not sufficient information to enable me to say to what extent the colony is committed to this item.

Item 13.—*Public Lavatories*. The same may be applied to the colony as to the other items.

Item 17.—*Additions and Alterations in Civil Hospital*, £7,181. These improvements, although no doubt necessary, are not

Item 25.—*Reconstruction of Governor's Residence*, \$40,000.—The sum of \$40,000 is included in the estimates of 1890 on account of this work; but no decision has yet been arrived at with regard to it.

Item 26.—*Reconstruction of the Superintendent of Botanical and Afforestation Division*.—The sum of \$182,000 has been included in the estimates of 1889 and 1890. This amount is manifestly insufficient, although I have included \$22,800 in the estimates for next year. I have since subsequently gone into the matter in a view of reducing the cost, and as a result in my letter of 15th instant (C.S.O. 17, 1890) have suggested a reduction of \$10,000, which is considerably within that above named, and which is indispensable, as the present residence of this Department are in

Item 27—*Magazines for Explosives and Explosive Stone Cutters' Island.* My proposals are under the consideration of Government and same reason applies to this item.

Item 28—*Shuklumba Market Extension.* This item has been in discussion for some time under the estimates for 1891, as these boats are under construction, but the material has not sufficiently advanced to permit submit definite proposals and estimates. I want of improved accommodation is a long one and has long been recognised. In my opinion this important item should be included in the estimates for the next financial year as major consideration.

I have distinguished by the red letter B. C. the relative order of importance which I have assigned to the various items.

to the items included in the return.
A marks worksheet primary importance.
B "secondary."
C indicates less important works.

S. BROWN, Executive Director
of the Ontario and Central
Ontario Branches of the
Gap Rock Lighthouse, Bay Reclamation
for Western Market, Training Agency
and branches, Geol. Extension, Albany
and Sheep and Pig Depots, Hotel, Hospital
stations and additions, Aberdeen Police
Kennedy-town Police Station, Stoney
Island Magazine for Explosives and, Police
Station, Stoney Island, Stoney Island
New Road for Kennedy Road Sites, River
Ground Improvements, Cattle Depot, Ex-
Kowloon Slaughter-house, Public La-
Public Latrines, Civil Hospital - staff Qu-

For Chinese, Quarry Bay Police Station, Yungping District School, Econostrast Government's Peak Residence, Quarters for the Superintendent of Potanical and Afforestation Department. The sports market, C. C. of the Lion District School, additions to Government House, Shankum Market Extension, Government Offices Extension, and New Law Courts.

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

The second ordinary yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at Hongkong Hotel on the 8th inst. The present, Messrs B. Layton (Chairman), Sharp, G. Whealey, Ho Pak, S. A. Jooey

[illegible]

does there seem any immediate chance of
prevention. The saw mills in Sandakan, Wa-
were, and are, expected to be one of our
sources of revenue, but the Government
The Government is considerably longer to build than
anticipated; they are fully employed and we
will justify the amount sunk in them. We
assured that there is every prospect of con-
employment for them. The Hongkong
Mills have again lost money and as men-
in the report, the principal item was due to the
to be working a contract from the Na-
They are working well and earning power, and
tend the Sandakan will be equally satisfied.
Our tobacco lands are still unsold, no oppor-
tunity having occurred to place them in Lot-
Persepolis with the improved position of the

The second ordinary yearly meeting of the

some few days, and before proceeding to
their adoption I shall be glad to answer

sources of revenue, have only just been comple
They took considerably longer to build than

...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement.

